

COMMUNITY LIAISON'S INFORMATIONAL FIELD KIT

HURRICANE HARVEY 2017 EPA RESPONSE

Created September 15, 2017

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Hurricane Harvey Response 2017 Community Liaison (CL) Plan--September 5, 2017

Overview

The purpose of the Community Liaison (CL) effort is to help Texas communities with environmental impacts from Hurricane Harvey understand what resources are available to help them to recover.

Goal of the CL's

The CL will actively engage County Emergency Operations Centers to apprise them of potential support to deal with environmental problems in recovery from state and federal government. Topics include: disposal of household hazardous waste, recycling white goods, clean drinking water, restoration of wastewater systems, indoor mold, solid waste. The Community Liaison should be able to educate and disseminate information that is useful to both individuals and local governments about floodwater safety, entry back into home, drinking water and other environmental considerations. The CL team will also assist with the integration of long-standing environmental justice networks with local response activities to further leverage information sharing.

The CL team will also learn from the operations centers and environmental justice networks what further needs exist and report back through the EPA Emergency Operations Centers in Corpus Christi, Houston and Beaumont to the REOC CL Coordinator. The CL Coordinator will provide for overall coordination and ensure materials comply with the Agency's Crisis Communication Plan (CCP). The REOC will coordinate all materials for 'review, approve and release' procedures established for this specific incident.

We are committed to provide positive, productive and supportive work environments throughout the many counties affected by Hurricane Harvey.

Outreach efforts:

EPA best practices (Model Municipal Debris Management Plans)

EPA model programs (HHW Program Guidance, Tools for Schools)

EPA/FEMA/CDC information documents (flyers, brochures, PSAs, etc.)

Role of the CLs

CL's will be tasked to perform the following:

- Coordinate with county official(s) outlining EPA's information assistance.
- Provide information for local use examples of fact sheets, brochures, etc.
- Provide suggestions, ideas and guidance on the distribution of information in neighborhoods directly to citizens through established networks
- Listen and discover information that communities need to assist their efforts and report back to the CL Lead Representative
- Work with local organizations to support their efforts to maximize the use of resources available, and find opportunities to integrate long-standing EJ networks
- Information sharing with EOC/Network.

Challenges:

- Consistency and being effective
- Flexibility
- How to communicate
- Skills
- Patience & Communication
- Make people feel you care and we are there to help

DON'T

- Be afraid to tell folks when their request is outside EPA mission assignment
- Don't make promises that you PERSONALLY cannot keep
- Don't take it personal or try to do everything; you are part of a team
- Don't fall into your career position at EPA; this is a special assignment
- Don't reach into you home department or friends at EPA; use the system, it works!
- Don't speak for other agencies about their work. Refer and facilitate making contact instead
- Don't print large quantities of handouts. Instead, have a few for examples and share electronic files with other organizations for them to print and share as needed.

DEVELOP EVALUATION PROCESS to know its working!

How to notify County CL's will be there to assist in efforts?

Lead Representative: Obtain contact information for each county where CL's will be located prior to CL's departure/arrival.

Required Training Prior Deployment/What to Expect During Deployment

In House briefing roles/responsibilities/expectations

The following will be discussed with the CL's on the morning prior to departure:

- Top Line Talking Points
- Roles to be Performed
- Safety briefing
- Tips while working in county offices
- Education on the topics to be disseminated
 - o Debris Management
 - o Returning Home Issues Mold
 - Standing/Flood water safety tips
 - Disinfection of private wells and septic tanks
- Contact information for issues outside of EPA's mission will be provided through the CL Lead Representative from the EPA ESF-15 JIC PIO.
- Direct questions received during deployment back to Region 6 CL Lead Representative in REOC

Lead Representative Develop Form to completed by CL

How to share Info/Each area may be unique

EPA has activated the Public Information Assistant Team (PIAT) in Dallas. This team provides centralized support for the front-line response community. The PIAT will provide approved materials via the CL Lead Representative for dissemination to CL personnel in the field.

CLs should not generate information directly. CLs should work through the approved process. Information gaps should be relay to the CL Lead Representative and the PIAT will develop materials. All PIAT request go through the CL Lead Representative and the REOC PIO.

CLs share information within the county EOC response community to facilitate further distribution to the public. Our materials should be shared as examples and we should support customization by local organizations as they deem necessary. The goal is to assist, not direct.

EPA routinely provides public statements and press releases regarding our efforts in response to breaking issues or daily response activities. This information will be shared with the CLs with the intent of further distribution within the county EOC networks.

Other

FEMA has access to printing and translation services if you discover a community needs help with them. Please let the CL Lead Representative know about the opportunity and we will work a request through the correct assistance channels.

GENERAL TOPICS

ITEMS TO KEEP/THROW AWAY
HOW TO DISPOSE OF DAMAGED PROPERTY
WHO'S BACKYARD WILL THE DEBRI BE TRANPORTED TO??
DISPOSAL/HOUSEHOLD WASTE
SEPTIC SYSTEMS
FLOOD CLEANUP
DISASTER DEBRIS
MANAGING PHARMCEUTICALS

Daily Accomplishments form attached:

Report due: Daily by 4pm Lead Report due: Daily by 9pm

Integration of EJ/Access to EJ Screen

General Resources

www.epa.gov/hurricane-harvey

www.epa.gov/hurricanes

www.epa.gov/floods

https://www.tceq.texas.gov/response/hurricanes

For more information regarding roles/responsibilities issues or concerns:

Janetta Coats
EPA Region 6
Community Liaison Lead Representative
coats.janetta@epa.gov
972.489.5894

EPA's Response to Hurricane Harvey

Unified Command was established between the EPA, the TCEQ, the General Land Office, and the U.S. Coast Guard to oversee all emergency response efforts. This Unified Command is supported by three operational branches in Corpus Christi, Houston, and Beaumont. In addition to the EPA, the TCEQ, the GLO, and the USCG, multiple agencies and groups are supporting each of the operational branches, including the Texas National Guard, 6th Civil Support Team; the Arkansas National Guard, 61st Civil Support Team; the Oklahoma Task Force 1; and the Texas State Guard Engineering Group. Branch personnel are working to continuously monitor water and wastewater systems, as well as assess spills or discharges as a result of the storm.

Corpus Christi

Unified Command teams deployed to Corpus Christi are rapidly assessing public water supplies, wastewater treatment plants, and industrial facilities to determine if they are damaged and releasing wastes and hazardous materials into floodwaters. EPA and TCEQ are monitoring any facilities that have reported spills. Most recent status updates on drinking and waste water facilities can be found here.

EPA Emergency Responders

EPA has 198 personnel (9/9/2017) supporting the response efforts for Hurricane Harvey and have established a Unified Command with other state and federal partners, and are in the field conducting work.

EPA has an organized emergency response program and is positioned to support FEMA, state, local and tribal partners. EPA Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) coordinate response efforts and help deploying resources to support the emergency response and aftermath flooding. The National Incident Management Assistance Team, consisting of highly skilled response personnel from across the country, provides on-the-ground support for response work. These teams are made-up of scientists, engineers, accountants, lawyers and other professions from throughout the EPA.

On Scene Coordinators (OSCs) coordinate all federal efforts with, and provide support and information to, local, state and regional response communities. An OSC is an agent of either EPA or the U.S. Coast Guard, depending on where the incident occurs. EPA's OSCs have primary responsibility for spills and releases to inland areas and waters. U.S. Coast Guard's OSCs have responsibility for coastal waters and the Great Lakes. In general, an OSC's key responsibilities include assessment, monitoring, response assistance, and evaluation during and after a response.

ASPECT

EPA's Airborne Spectral Photometric Environment Collection Technology (ASPECT) surveillance aircraft flew through the fire at the Arkema chemical plant in Crosby, TX to monitor for airborne toxic chemicals. EPA's ASPECT Program is the nation's only 24/7/365 emergency airborne platform equipped with a suite of sensors and software mounted in a fixed-wing, single-engine aircraft and uses the principles of remote hazard detection to image, map, identify, and quantify chemical vapors and deposited radioisotopes. For example, it can detect chemicals and radiation while collecting aerial photos and videos for situational awareness during an emergency, day or night. The information collected can then provide first responders – emergency workers at the scene – with actionable information on the situation. The standard chemicals monitored by ASPECT.

TAGA

The Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer (TAGA) is a self-contained mobile laboratory capable of real-time sampling of outdoor air or emissions. The instrumentation refers both to the analytical instrument and the mobile laboratory built around it. This versatile mobile monitoring system offers a wide variety of services to assist EPA with cost-effectively conducting investigatory activities.

The instrumentation aboard a TAGA mobile laboratory allows real-time monitoring and analyzes for many organic and inorganic compounds at the part-per-billion by volume (ppbv) levels or lower. The TAGA has high-precision Global Positioning System (GPS) and Geographical Information System (GIS) to pinpoint any identified chemicals/gases sampling locations on a map.

PHILIS

EPA's Portable High-throughput Integrated Laboratory Identification System (PHILIS) mobile laboratory is used for remote or on-site analysis during natural disasters, accidental releases, man-made, and other incident response actions. It was created to increase capabilities and capacity to analyze contaminated environmental samples – soils, waters, surface wipes, and air matrices. PHILIS has the capability to analyze detection limits centered on health-based clearance levels. It is National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) Accredited & Clean Water Act certified laboratory and part of EPA's Emergency Response Laboratory Network (ERLN).

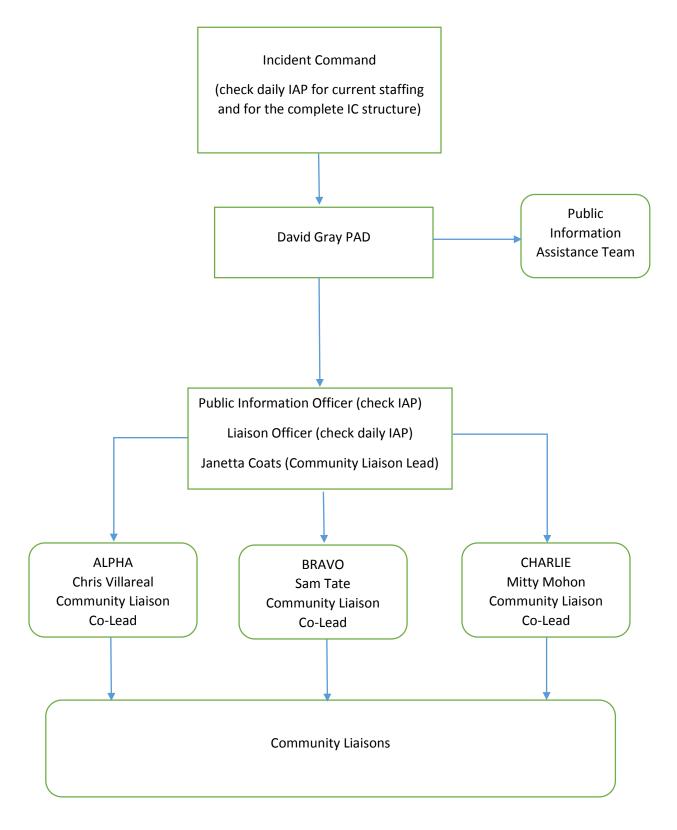
Role of Community Liaisons

EPA has deployed Community Liaisons (CLs) to be a resource to the local Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) and FEMA Disaster Recovery Centers to help Texas residents, local government agencies and institutions understand what resources are available to help them recover from the environmental impacts of Hurricane Harvey. The Community Liaisons are partnering with long-standing Environmental Justice and community networks to support their local outreach efforts. This joint effort maximizes opportunities to disseminate timely information to affected residents as they begin the process of recovery.

Public Information Assistance Team (PIAT)

The Public Information Assistance Teams support the Field PIO in establishing a communication framework to support the communication objectives generally required during a federal response to an incident. The PIAT is not directly involved in the communication activities and tactics of the response. The primary function of the team is to establish a standardized and consistent communication module to support the Joint Information System operated by the Regional Public Affairs Director (PAD) or other designated Field PIO.

Community Liaison's Organizational Structure



SAFETY – Excerpt from the IAP

1. Incident Name:	2. Operational Period: (Date / Time)	"Safety Message"
	From: 09-15-17 @ 0700	
Hurricane Harvey – ESF 10 Texas	To: 09-16-17 @ 0700	

Major Hazards and Risks:

Driving Electrical Hazards Biological Hazards Slips, Trips, and Falls Thermal Stresses Hazardous Materials Insects Fire/Explosions Fatigue Drowning Wild & Stray Animals Structural Integrity

Personal Hygiene – Minimize contact with contamination. Ensure that you wash with soap and clean water if you have any accidental contact. Wash your hands before and after eating and using the toilet.

Poison Control Number: 1-800-222-1222. Do not wait for the victim to look or feel sick.

Mosquitos - Mosquitos carry the West Nile Virus; use insect repellant.

Defensive Driving – Be vigilant at intersections and in heavy traffic. Check for inclement weather when driving out in the field and insure that you inspect your vehicles. Watch for standing water during downpours and slow down to prevent hydroplaning. Watch out for aggressive drivers and avoid any confrontation. Secure your valuables in the trunk, take your keys, and lock your vehicle.

Don't Forget To Drink Water! -. When the heat index is around 100 F drink 1 cup of water every 15-20 minutes. During prolonged sweating lasting several hours, drink sports drinks containing balanced electrolytes. Use sunscreen and take a break in the shade.

Signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion – cool, moist skin; heavy sweating; headache; nausea or vomiting, dizziness; light-headedness; weakness, thirst; irritability; elevated body temperature; decreased urine output. Signs and symptoms of heat Stroke – confusion, slurred speech; loss of consciousness; red hot, dry skin or profuse sweating, very high body temperature, seizures.

Who To Call! Address any Safety concerns to:

- UC David Eppler 214-733-4676.
- Alpha Branch Edward Primeau, 609-351-7148.
- Bravo Branch Justin Sawyer, 904-755-4860; George Brozowski 214-755-1530.
- Charlie Branch Scott Binko, 216-903-6277, Greg Halter 910-616-4782.

Boating Safety – Complete the Float Plan. Observe boating safety requirements and enforce PFD wear for all occupants of vessels and during shoreline/dock ops. Ensure the boat trailer is road worthy and complete all vessel checks before leaving the boat launch/marina. Expect safety brief from the boat captain prior to launch and follow their instructions.

When Thunder Roars, Go Indoors. Take shelter when you hear thunder or when lightning is reported within five miles of the work site. Stay sheltered for at least 30 minutes after the last sound of thunder.

DON'T GET STUCK - The soil in many places don't look hard as it should be, causing trucks to become stuck. Team members should help the driver out in backing up on narrow roads.

PURPLE POSTS - There is a law in Texas - Purple Paint Law (this is not a joke) - those going outside of the city limits may find property with painted posts/trees in purple paint. This is the same as "No Trespassing".

BE SAFE - BE EFFECTIVE - BE POSITIVE



Get Texas back to normal!



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Information Resources

response.epa.gov

Official information is being posted constantly at https://response.epa.gov/. This web site contains both public and internal information. To access internal information, you will need to establish an account using your EPA email address, preferably prior to departure.

- 1. Go to https://response.epa.gov/
- 2. Click on Login (upper right corner)
- 3. Click on "Register Here"



- 4. Enter your information. Your password will be emailed to you.
- 5. Login.
- 6. Go to the Harvey site: https://response.epa.gov/site/site profile.aspx?site id=12353

Log in each time in order to access the entire site.

Once you have access go to https://response.epa.gov

- Click on Web Sites in Tabs above the Green Bar
 - Click on Region 6 on the map
 - Find Hurricane Harvey 2017 in the list of incidents
 - The home page for Harvey is shown below



Key Documents

Login to the response.epa.gov site. From the Hurricane Harvey home page, the key documents to check daily include:

Incident Action Plan (24-hour operational period): key items on the IAP to note are the daily approved talking points usually found on page 15, the organizational charts since people are rotating in/out, and any safety information for the day.

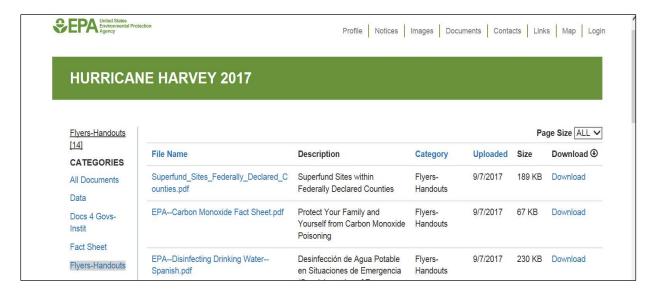
The IAP is posted under the IMT link on the left navigation bar:



Flyers-Handouts

The PIAT has a list of outreach materials that have been approved for public dissemination. Several printed copies have been distributed to the EOCs. Requests for additional printed copies to be distributed in the field, need to be submitted through the Community Liaison coleads or the Community Liaison Lead.

Press releases, fact sheets and flyers-handouts can be found on the left side navigation bar.



Approved Social Media Sites

EPA's approved social media sites also contain relevant, timely information on topics that are trending daily.

https://www.facebook.com/eparegion6

https://twitter.com/eparegion6

Procedure for Uploading Photo and Video Files to the Hurricane Harvey Flickr Account

General Guidelines

As part of your response duties, you may be asked to take photos and/or videos to help capture EPA's response work. The EPA R6 Public Information Unit in Dallas is utilizing a Flickr account to compile response-related photos and videos for use in social media, web, and in publications. Ideally, photos and videos should capture EPA employees and contractors in the field, accomplishing EPA's assigned tasks, wearing their identifying clothing, and observing all appropriate safety protocols.

Remember: Every photo and video that you take while you are deployed is the property of EPA, whether it is taken on your EPA-issued device or your personal device. You must manage photos and videos as official records, which are subject to FOIA. Please consider whether taking photos during your deployment is relevant and appropriate to your work. Relevant and appropriate photos and videos include those that document EPA's work for the response, and showing EPA personnel in action, preferably while wearing their EPA-identifying clothing. Flickr can also accept short videos of less than three minutes.

You will not be able to view the photos on the Flickr site, as it is a private, password-protected site accessible by only a few EPA employees in public affairs.

PLEASE DO: Tag your photos with identifying information, including: date and place taken, names of people in the photo, and a brief description of what's happening in the photo.

PLEASE DON'T: include photos from non-EPA sources (media outlets, Facebook/Twitter, state/local governments etc.).

Uploading photos from the field via e-mail

This is straightforward, maintains records and lets you add tags quickly to many photos.

- 1. Create a new e-mail to: door18keep51drift@photos.flickr.com and CC R6HarveyInfo@epa.gov and R6HarveyInfo@epa.gov.
- 2. Attach the photo you'd like to upload to the e-mail.
- 3. Add a title in the Subject line. Your Subject line will be the title of the photo.
- 4. Add a description in the body of the email. A description should be a short sentence describing what's happening in the photo in more detail than the title.
- 5. Add tags in the body of the email. Tags will be how the photos are sorted and searchable. Begin the tags list with "Tags:" (see example below). Separate each tags with commas. If your tag is more than one word, group the words together with quotes (for example: "Corpus Christi",

"Hurricane Harvey", FEMA, etc.) At a minimum, every photo should have at least the following information as tags: Date of the photo (as in 09/01/2017), State (TX, LA), Activity (for example, "water sampling", brownfields, equipment, meetings, Superfund site name, facility name, etc.), any other agencies involved (FEMA, TCEQ, LDEQ, TGLO, etc.).

Note: Every photo attached to the email will have the same title, description and tags. If you have photos requiring different information, send them in separate emails.

Here's an example. This is how it looks before you send it:

	From 🕶	Ortiz.Julia@epa.gov
= * end	То	□ door 18keep 51 drift@photos.flickr.com
nu	Сс	□ r6press@epa.qov
	Всс	
	Subject	Test Image - this is the title of the photo.
	Attached	brownfieldsbefore.jpg 52 KB
nis is v	where the de	escription of the photo goes. This is a photo of a brownfields site before it was redeveloped.
	6 11 -	'X, FEMA, cleanup, "toxic waste"

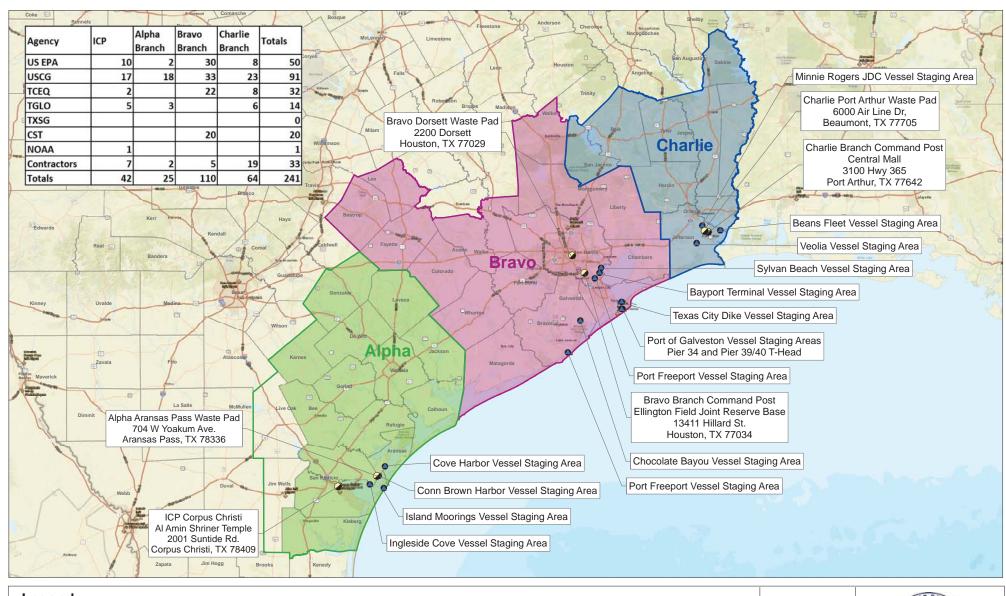
Daily Reporting

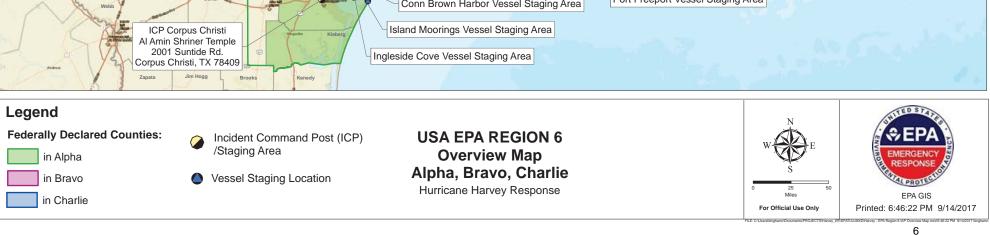
Reports from each CL Team are due daily to the CL Co-Leads by 4:00 pm. An example of the reporting form is included below. Co-Leads compile this information into a report for the CL Lead by 5:00 pm. Remember to cc R6HarveyInfo on each response-related email.

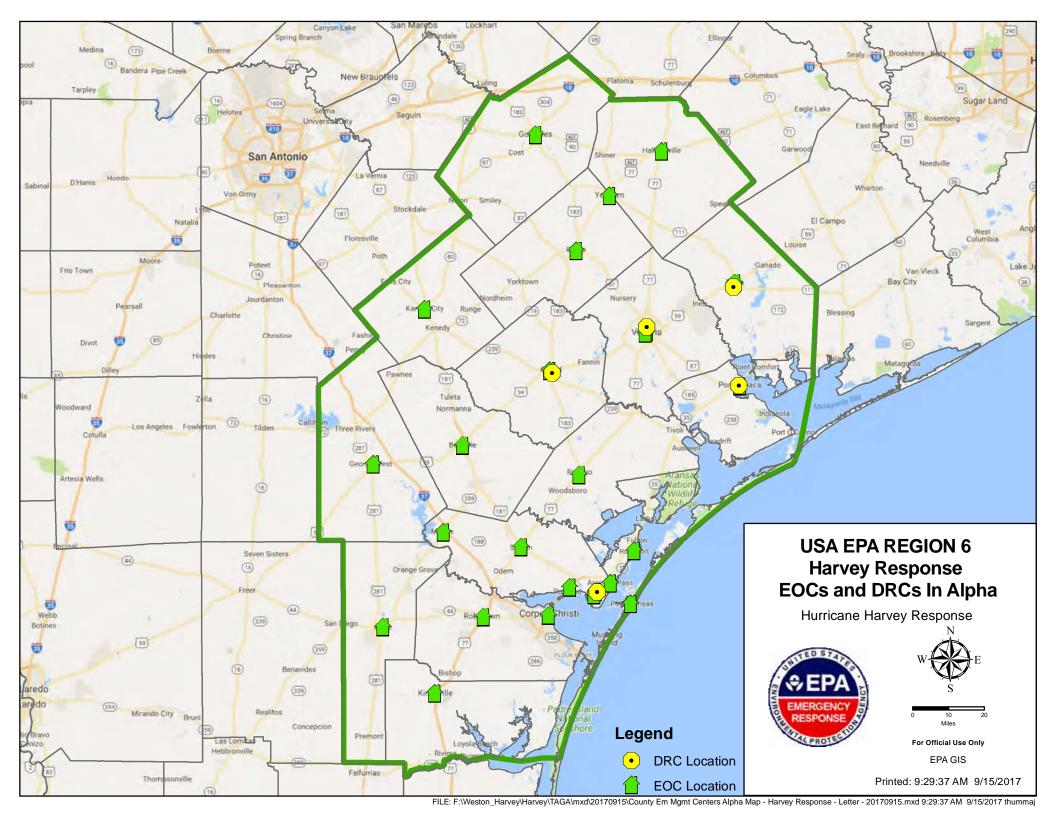
Hurricane Harvey Response 2017 Community Liaison (CL) Report [Example]

TO:	Alpha Team Leader					
FROM:	CL Team					
SUBJECT:	[A description of the day's activities]					
COUNTY:	[County Name]					
DATE:	[Today's date]					
SUMMARY:	: [bullets] S/COMMENTS: [bullets]					
COMMUNI	ΓΥ CONCERNS: [bullets]					

ATTACHMENT ONE--MAPS







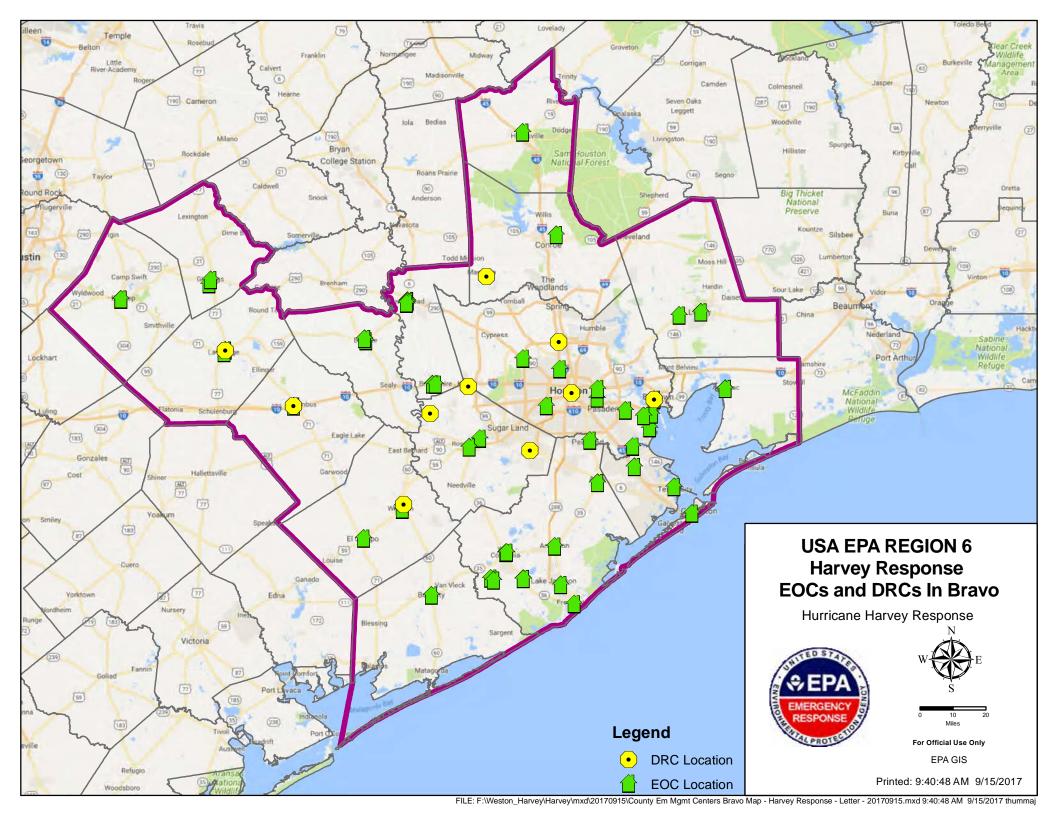
ALPHA

DRCs

Name	Street	City	State	ZIP	Longitude	Latitidue
DRC 4- Calhoun County Library	200 W. Mahan Street	Port Lavaca	TX	77979	-96.6285302	28.6153729
DRC 5- San Patricio County Bay Vista	Shopping Center Suite 174 & 178 2334 Hwy 361	Ingleside	TX	78361	-97.2031335	27.8797647
DRC 6- Pattie Dodson Victoria County Public Health Center	2805 N. Navarro Street	Victoria	TX	77901	-97.0022622	28.8215183
DRC 7- Goliad County Julie Wimberley Memorial Homemaking Building	925 S. State Hwy 183	Goliad	TX	77963	-97.385266	28.658361
DRC 13-Baytown Community Center	2407 Market St	Baytown	TX	77520	-96.6511654	28.9633594

EOCs

EUCS									
NAME	ADDRESS	ADDRESS2	CITY	STATE ZIP	ZIPP4	COUNTY	X	Υ 7	TELEPHONE
BEE COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	111 SOUTH SAINT MARYS STREET	BEE COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER SUITE 201	BEEVILLE	TX	78102	5619 BEE	-97.7474745	28.4015453	361-362-3271
ARANSAS COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	714 EAST CONCHO STREET	ARANSAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE	ROCKPORT	TX	78382	4118 ARANSAS	-97.0540399	28.0256501	361-729-2222
CALHOUN COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	211 SOUTH ANN STREET	CALHOUN COUNTY COURTHOUSE	PORT LAVACA	TX	77979	4203 CALHOUN	-96.6261074	28.6127563	361-553-4400
GONZALES COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	414 NORTH SAINT JOSEPH STREET	GONZALES COUNTY COURTHOUSE	GONZALES	TX	78629	4069 GONZALES	-97.4522366	29.5009672 8	830-672-2327
GOLIAD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	329 WEST FRANKLIN STREET	FRANKLIN STREET ANNEX	GOLIAD	TX	77963	GOLIAD	-97.3957363	28.6666041 3	361-645-1729
LAVACA COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	306 SOUTH LA GRANGE STREET		HALLETTSVILLE	TX	77964	2975 LAVACA	-96.9421502	29.4429228	361-798-5628
MATHIS EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	411 EAST SAN PATRICIO AVENUE	MATHIS CITY HALL	MATHIS	TX	78368	2351 SAN PATRICIO	-97.8249444	28.0919613	361-547-3343
NUECES COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	901 LEOPARD STREET	NUECES COUNTY COURTHOUSE	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	78401	3606 NUECES	-97.4003273	27.7949397	361-888-0513
PORTLAND EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	1902 BILLY G WEBB DRIVE	PORTLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT	PORTLAND	TX	78374	3705 SAN PATRICIO	-97.3143439	27.8952996	361-643-2546
INGLESIDE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER-ALTERNATE	2821 WEST MAIN STREET	HUMBLE YOUTH CENTER	INGLESIDE	TX	78362	5753 SAN PATRICIO	-97.2108029	27.8799031	361-776-0780
REFUGIO COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER / CITIES OF	808 COMMERCE STREET	REFUGIO COUNTY COURTHOUSE	REFUGIO	TX	78377	3154 REFUGIO	-97.2759383	28.2966167	261-526-2920
TIVOLI, REFUGIO, AUSTWELL, BAYSIDE AND WOODSBORO EMERGENCY	808 COMMERCE STREET	KEI OGIO COONTI COOKTIOOSE	KEI OGIO	17	78377	3134 KEI 0010	-37.2733363	28.2300107	301-320-2820
LIVE OAK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	200 LARRY R BUSBY DRIVE	LIVE OAK COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER	GEORGE WEST	TX	78022	3777 LIVE OAK	-98.1087963	28.3355119	361-449-2271
ARANSAS PASS EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	600 WEST CLEVELAND BOULEVARD	ARANSAS PASS CITY HALL	ARANSAS PASS	TX	78336	3638 SAN PATRICIO	-97.1496474	27.9104402	361-758-5301
INGLESIDE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	2425 8TH STREET	INGLESIDE PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING	INGLESIDE	TX	78362	6149 SAN PATRICIO	-97.2148112	27.8679499	361-776-7422
VICTORIA COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	700 NORTH MAIN STREET	SUITE 204	VICTORIA	TX	77901	6758 VICTORIA	-97.0033419	28.804619	361-485-3362
VICTORIA COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER-ALTERNATE	101 NORTH GLASS STREET	VICTORIA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE	VICTORIA	TX	77901	6414 VICTORIA	-97.0085054	28.800279	361-575-0651
ROBSTOWN EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	430 EAST MAIN AVENUE	ROBSTOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT	ROBSTOWN	TX	78380	3354 NUECES	-97.6637706	27.7891381 3	361-387-3531
SAN PATRICIO COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	300 NORTH RACHAL STREET	WAYNE HITT LAW ENFORCEMENT CENTER	SINTON	TX	78387	2602 SAN PATRICIO	-97.5099757	28.0393879	361-364-6144
PORT ARANSAS EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	710 WEST AVENUE A	PORT ARANSAS CITY HALL	PORT ARANSAS	TX	78373	4128 NUECES	-97.0683848	27.8366631 3	361-749-4111
JACKSON COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	115 WEST MAIN STREET	JACKSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE ROOM 104	EDNA	TX	77957	2700 JACKSON	-96.6467035	28.9776459	361-782-3398
KARNES COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	101 NORTH PANNA MARIA AVENUE	KARNES COUNTY COURTHOUSE	KARNES CITY	TX	78118	2931 KARNES	-97.9015391	28.8852325 8	330-780-3938
JIM WELLS COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	300 NORTH CAMERON STREET	JIM WELLS COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT	ALICE	TX	78332	4750 JIM WELLS	-98.0697436	27.7534333	361-668-0341
DEWITT COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	208 EAST LIVE OAK STREET	BASEMENT	CUERO	TX	77954	2958 DE WITT	-97.2884403	29.092398	361-275-5734
CITY OF YOAKUM EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	900 IRVINE STREET	YOAKUM MUNICIPAL BUILDING	YOAKUM	TX	77995	2928 DE WITT	-97.1533116	29.2860508	361-293-6321
KLEBERG COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	700 EAST KLEBERG AVENUE	KLEBERG COUNTY COURTHOUSE BASEMENT	KINGSVILLE	TX	78363	4652 KLEBERG	-97.8596533	27.5167124	361-595-8527

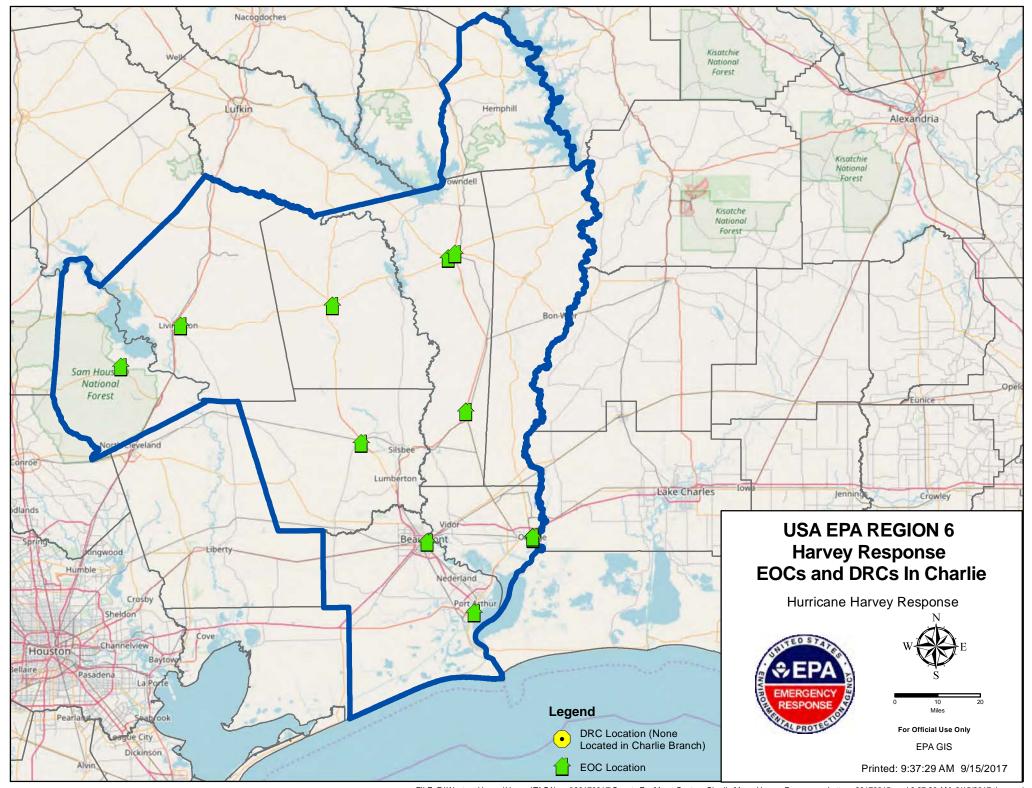


ALPHA

DRCs

Name	Longitude Latitidue	Street	City State	ZIP
DRC 1- George R. Brown Convention Center	-95.3578364	29.7521422 1001 Avenida de Las Americas	Houston TX	77010
DRC 2- Colorado County Services Facility	-96.5746523	29.7030694 305 Radio Lane	Columbus TX	78945
DRC 3 - Randolph Recreation Center	-96.8728351	29.9140957 653 East Pearl St.	La Grange TX	78924
DRC 8- Fort Bend County Sienna Annex	-95.5397936	29.5333294 5855 Sienna Springs Way	Missouri City TX	77459
DRC 9- Montgomery County Friendship/Community Center	-95.9765362	29.6745767 31355 Friendship Drive	Magnolia TX	77355
DRC 10- Simonton Community Church	-96.8013155	32.773663 9703 FM 1489 Simonton Road	Magnolia TX	77476
DRC 11-Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center	-95.7294853	30.1935594 650 S Griffin St	Dallas TX	75202
DRC 12-Katy Mills Mall	-95.8093358	29.7758308 5000 Katy Mills CIR	Katy TX	77494
DRC 14-Greenspoint Mall	-95.4126395	29.9460485 12300 North Fwy	Houston TX	77060
Mobile DRC 1- Edna High School Football Stadium	-96.0919776	29.328097 MDRC 1303 W. Gayle St.	Edna TX	77957
Mobile DRC 2- Wharton County Civic Center	-94.9964238	29.7276722 MDRC 1924 Fulton Street	Wharton TX	77488

EOCs							
NAME TELEPHONE ADDRESS ADD	DDRESS2	CITY	STATE	7IP	ZIPP4 COUNTY	X Y	
			TX	77423	WALLER	-95.9669483 29.785669	92
			TX		4121 BASTROP	-97.3301521 30.107848	
			TX		2601 LIBERTY	-94.8873096 30.046655	
			TX		8738 BRAZORIA	-95.5691735 29.044243	
			TX		3230 BRAZORIA	-95.6452306 29.14297	
			TX		5902 LIBERTY	-94.7907821 30.058785	
			TX		1702 FAYETTE	-96.8731438 29.914517	
			TX		4642 BRAZORIA	-95.4313968 29.168260	
			TX		5909 BRAZORIA	-95.3454888 28.947757	
			TX		2658 FAYETTE	-96.8785114 29.90522	
			TX		1202 BRAZORIA	-95.7113288 29.045265	
			TX	77469	FORT BEND	-95.7593823 29.579165	
			TX		6204 HARRIS	-94.9959523 29.727767	
					1521 AUSTIN	-94.9959523 29.727767 -96.2572897 29.950316	
			TX				
			TX		4612 BRAZORIA	-95.4044443 29.021450	
			TX	77418		-96.2631153 29.958041	
BASTROP COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER 512-581-4022 104 LOOP 150 WEST			TX	78602		-97.328711 30.107564	
			TX		8701 BRAZORIA	-95.568748 29.044290	
			TX		3451 BRAZORIA	-95.2444952 29.410961	
PEARLAND CITY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER 281-652-1954 2010A OLD ALVIN ROAD			TX		3516 BRAZORIA	-95.2779981 29.57147	
			TX		2720 HARRIS	-95.2459228 29.732875	
			TX		2944 BRAZORIA	-95.6418887 29.144568	
			TX	77514	CHAMBERS	-94.6848356 29.769163	
			TX		7407 GALVESTON	-94.9089351 29.394645	
			TX	77539	GALVESTON	-95.0828453 29.471927	
			TX		4246 GALVESTON	-94.8305251 29.293613	
			TX		4411 HARRIS	-95.4682747 29.703052	
			TX		7262 HARRIS	-95.0152089 29.619889	
			TX		5735 HARRIS	-95.0066909 29.672023	
			TX		5738 HARRIS	-95.40954 29.843390	
			TX		4942 HARRIS	-95.1226719 29.686610	
			TX		2033 HARRIS	-95.570557 29.883837	
			TX	77571	HARRIS	-95.0422926 29.666212	
			TX		2342 HARRIS	-95.2440788 29.76785	
			TX		3548 HARRIS	-95.0897032 29.549148	
			TX	77414	MATAGORDA	-95.9703038 28.980468	
			TX	77303	MONTGOMERY	-95.4246306 30.352763	
			TX	78942	LEE	-96.9446429 30.165395	
			TX		3023 WHARTON	-96.0988781 29.323229	
			TX		3022 BRAZORIA	-95.6996694 29.038791	
			TX		3235 COLORADO	-96.5741268 29.701989	
			TX		5124 FORT BEND	-95.8061103 29.545883	
			TX	77320	WALKER	-95.5708973 30.738001	
			TX		4533 WHARTON	-96.2672548 29.198701	
			TX		4640 WALLER	-96.075386 30.102390	
			TX	77445		-96.0771633 30.097846	
			TX	77445		-96.0795982 30.091475	
			TX	77488		-96.0977585 29.30873	
			TX		3231 LEE	-96.9370843 30.181375	
CITY OF BROOKSHIRE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER-ALTERNATE 281-375-5050 4029 5TH STREET BRO	ROOKSHIRE CITY HALL	BROOKSHIRE	TX	77423	WALLER	-95.9532669 29.784989	97



ALPHA

DRCs

NAME	TELEPHONE ADDRESS	ADDRESS2	CITY	STATE	ZIP	ZIPP4 COUNTY	Х	Υ
TYLER COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	409-331-0874 201 VETERANS WAY	NUITRITION CENTER	WOODVILLE	TX	75979	5657 TYLER	-94.4135842	30.7692109
HARDIN COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS CENTER	409-246-5119 300 MONROE STREET	HARDIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE	KOUNTZE	TX	77625	5994 HARDIN	-94.3161517	30.3682715
POLK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	936-327-6826 602 EAST CHURCH STREET	POLK COUNTY ANNEX	LIVINGSTON	TX	77351	6043 POLK	-94.9267631	30.7101742
ORANGE COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	409-882-7895 123 SOUTH 6TH STREET		ORANGE	TX	77630	6302 ORANGE	-93.7348556	30.0889845
JASPER / NEWTON / SABINE COUNTIES EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	409-383-0149 210 PREMIER DRIVE	DEEP EAST TEXAS COUNCIL GOVERNMENTS BUILDING	JASPER	TX	75951	7495 JASPER	-94.0209744	30.9066089
PORT ARTHUR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	409-983-8740 300 WACO AVENUE	PORT ARTHUR FIRE STATION	PORT ARTHUR	TX	77640	JEFFERSON	-93.9333062	29.8719484
JEFFERSON COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	409-835-8757 1149 PEARL STREET	JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE	BEAUMONT	TX	77701	3638 JEFFERSON	-94.0933118	30.0791124
ORANGE COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER-ALTERNATE	409-882-7895 704 ELM STREET	AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH BUILDING	ORANGE	TX	77630	5746 ORANGE	-93.736068	30.0943296
SAN JACINTO COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	936-653-3395 51 EAST PINE AVENUE		COLDSPRING	TX	77331	5631 SAN JACINTO	-95.1282166	30.5912642
JASPER / NEWTON / SABINE COUNTIES EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER-ALTERNATE	409-383-6168 205 EAST WATER STREET	JASPER VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	JASPER	TX	75951	4421 JASPER	-93.9991468	30.9193809
JASPER / NEWTON / SABINE COUNTIES EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER-ALTERNATE	409-994-2543 33625 UNITED STATES HIGHWAY 96 SOUTH	JASPER COUNTY SUBSTITUTE COURTHOUSE	BUNA	TX	77612	JASPER	-93.9619475	30.4601282

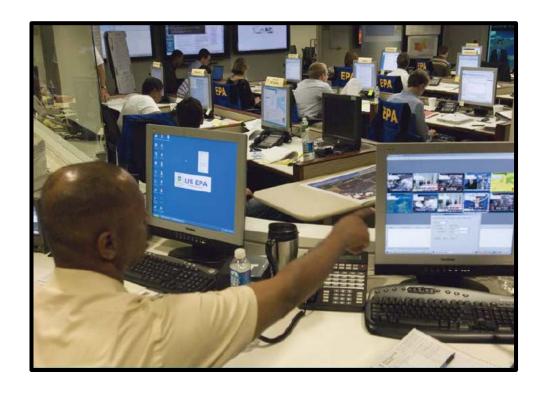
ATTACHMENT TWO—REGION 6 RESPONSE SUPPORT CORPS ORIENTATION





Region 6 Response Support Corps Orientation

Course Objective



This course is designed as an introduction to the Response Support Corps (RSC) Program, including a brief explanation of the broader context of emergency response and specific information on what may be required of RSC members.

Course Objective



This course is intended for new and prospective members to the RSC.

The content for this course includes requirements and expectations to being a member of RSC. This incorporates the basis for and background of, and clarifies the commitment and expectations of participating in the RSC.

Course Objective

The course also includes an introduction to the emergency response framework, which will provide **RSC** members a basic understanding of the emergency response structure, as well as the statutes, regulations, and policies that establish this structure



Introcluction

to the RSC

Program

What is the Response Support Corps (RSC)?



The RSC is the Agency's standing resource of volunteers who provide critical support to the Agency during an emergency response.

This reserve of employees stands ready to provide whatever is needed, based on their qualifications.

Each region and headquarters has its own reserve of RSC members that can be activated when needed to assist with an emergency response.

What is the Response Support Corps (RSC)?



The RSC program is part of an overall mechanism by which EPA ensures preparation for an Agency-wide response...

... and the program augments EPA's Emergency Response Program by providing support to On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs).

Region 6 RSC -- History

Region 6 first used approximately 60 Region 6 volunteers during the Columbia Shuttle disaster and recovery in 2003.

The National RSC program was formally established in September 2003, as part of implementing EPA's National Approach to Response (NAR).





Region 6 RSC -- History

Since then, Region 6 RSC members have been involved in various emergency responses, including Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Ike, Gustav, Isaac; state flooding events; Deep Water Horizon tragedy; large-scale fires; and Gold King Mine incident.



RSC members from other regions have provided support to Region 6 during many of these responses.

Region 6 RSC -- Administration

Each Region and Headquarters has an RSC Coordinator to facilitate the recruitment, training, and maintenance of the RSC program.



The National RSC Coordinator is Craig Beasley

The Region RSC Coordinator is Susan Webster

Each Division within Region has a RSC Coordinator for their division

All EPA employees are eligible to join the RSC.

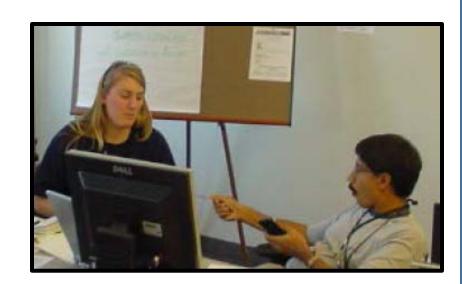
However, an employee should discuss with their manager and/or direct supervisor, and coordinate with the Division RSC coordinator, on becoming a member.



What is Expected of RSC Members?

As a member of the RSC, you will be expected to:

- 1. Seek/receive approval of your manager/supervisor on your desire to become a member.
- 2. Complete this RSC Orientation session and other trainings required of all RSC members.
- 3. Be willing and capable, with reasonable notice, of rapid deployment to either the Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) or the field.



What is Expected of RSC Members?

(continued) As a member of the RSC, you will be expected to:

- 4. Commit to serving the full duration of your deployment.
- 5. Work the same schedule as other emergency personnel. This is typically normally more than 8 hours/day and generally more than 5 days/week.
- 6. Have a basic understanding of the Incident Command System (ICS).
- 7. Perform the job that you are appointed to fill, whether it is administrative or technical.





RSC members may be activated during incidents and events of regional or national significance

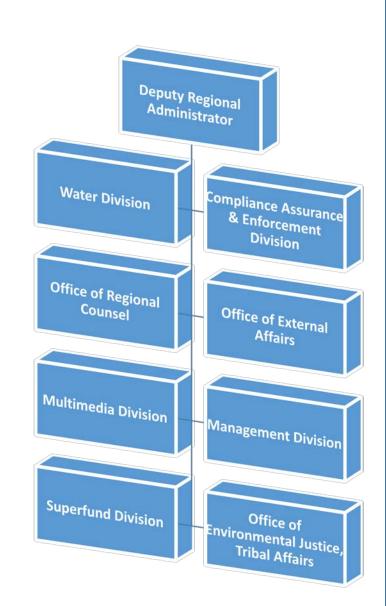
- Significant environmental emergency (e.g., Deepwater Horizon)
- Natural disaster (e.g., floods, hurricanes, earthquakes)
- Nationally-significant incident requiring EPA assistance (e.g., Columbia Shuttle recovery)
 - Terrorist attack requiring a national EPA response (e.g., World Trade Center/Pentagon)

The Regional Incident Coordination Team (RICT) receives the request for personnel assistance and activates the RSC

The requested positions are filled based on members' skills and availability

Your supervisor determines availability in their division and selects personnel options

Region 6 may request support or assistance from Headquarters or other Regions





If an RSC member is activated in support of a response, the member may be asked to either work at:

- Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC), or
 - In some cases, at the incident site

Deployment duration will depend on the nature of the event and response required

Once activated, RSC members may be asked to fill a variety of roles:

- Leading field sampling teams
- Sampling of environmental media and/or hazardous materials as part of a field support team
- Providing technical advice and support to OSCs and field teams
- Managing information technology and/or GIS support
- Assisting with travel and finance issues
- Providing phone duty and general field office support



- Once deployed, the activities of an RSC member are directed by authorities at the location, and not their home office
- RSC members may be reassigned once on location, but must meet the health and safety requirements of the new assignment



 Expect work hours beyond your normal work hours, under potentially stressful conditions

RSC

Requirements

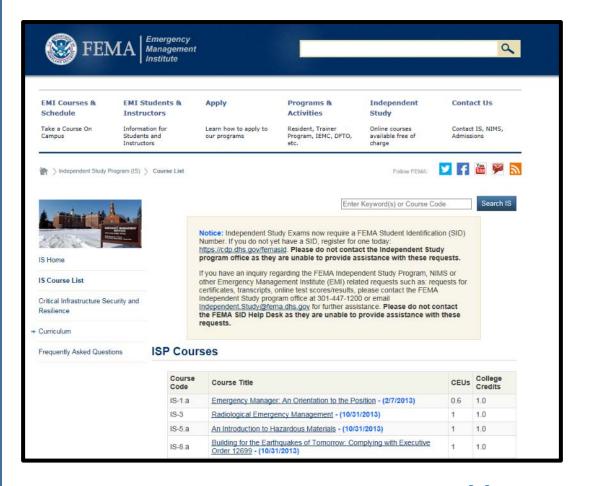
RSC Requirements



Region 6 wants to ensure RSC members deployed to the field return safely.

So it is imperative all RSC members fulfill the training and health and safety requirements, as well as recommended training options.

Those deployed to the field will have additional requirements above those who may be asked to work in the REOC.

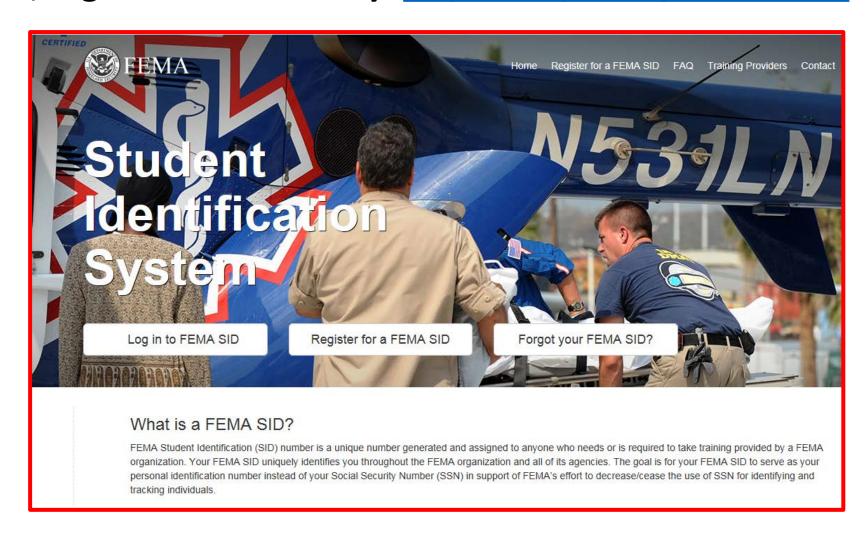


All RSC members are expected to complete the ICS-100.b and ICS-200.b courses, which can be found on the FEMA Independent Study Course website.

http://training.fema.gov/is/crslist.aspx

100.b -- Introduction to Incident Command System, ICS-100 200.b -- ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents

Notice: The FEMA Independent Study Exams now require a FEMA Student Identification (SID) Number. If you do not yet have a SID, register for one today: https://cdp.dhs.gov/femasid



It is recommended RSC members also complete the IS-700.a, IS-800.b, and IS-810 courses on the FEMA Independent Study website.



700.a -- National Incident Management System (NIMS) An Introduction 800.b -- National Response Framework, An Introduction 810 -- Emergency Support Functions (ESF) #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex

RSC members may participate in supplemental training, which could include incident specific positions, such as Planning Section Chief, Liaison or Safety Officer.

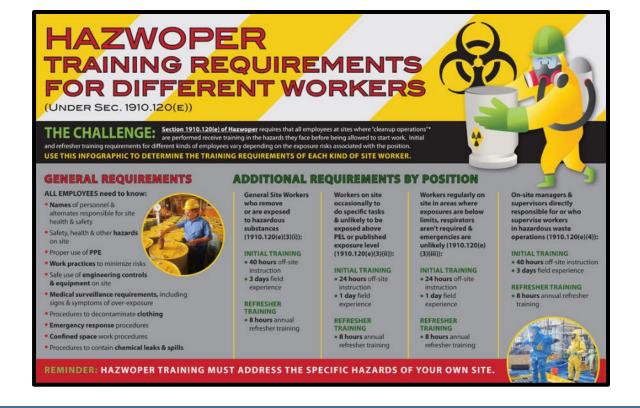
Members may be required to attend more ICS specific training depending on their specific position assignment within the ICS



Again, RSC members will not be trained to perform technical job functions that are outside the parameters of their current position

For those RSC members who are deployed into the field to support response operations, HAZWOPER training must be completed before deployment can be approved.

HAZWOPER training is not required for those RSC members deployed to the REOC or office settings.



Initial HAZWOPER training may consist of either the 24-hour or 40 hour course.

Normally, the RSC member's daily job at EPA will determine the level of HAZWOPER training they will receive.



Q: So, what's the difference between 24 and 40 hour HAZWOPER courses?

A: 40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations training is mandatory for persons engaged in hazardous substance/ waste removal or other associated activities before they begin work at an uncontrolled hazardous waste site. 29 CFR 1910.120 (e) (3) (I) states: "General site workers, such as equipment operators, general laborers and supervisory personnel, engaged in hazardous substance removal or other activities which expose or potentially expose workers to hazardous substances and health hazards shall receive a minimum of 40 hours of instruction. 24-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations is for technicians, contractors, consultants, supervisors and managers, etc. who are not required to have the 40-Hour training prior to working at a hazardous material/waste site. Generally, this training is for persons who might visit a waste site but whose potential for exposure to the hazardous waste is extremely low.

Those RSC members who are deployed to the field must also ensure they are up to date on their HAZWOPER annual refresher training.



Under 29 CFR 1910.120(8),
Refresher training, everyone
trained and engaged in
response activities at any of
the levels of certification
"shall receive annual
refresher training of sufficient
content and duration to
maintain their competencies.

Field-deployed RSC members must be current on their CPR-First-aid training.

These certifications are good for two years from issuance.



All RSC members must submit H&S training certifications (i.e. HAZWOPER initial/refresher training and 1st Aid/CPR) to the regional Safety, Health & Environmental Management (SHEM) Program Manager.



The SHEM Manager must ensure personnel meet health and safety training requirements prior to deployment. If an RSC member does have the appropriate training certifications, they will not be cleared to deploy in support of any emergency incident.

RSC Requirements – Medical Surveillance

If a RSC member is on medical surveillance for their normal position/job function at EPA, it is important to remain current on exams.

If an RSC member (on the agency's medical surveillance program) is not current, that person will not be cleared to deploy in support of any emergency incident.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY MEDICAL CLEARANCE STATEMENT NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM			TYPE OF EXAM: (Nurse to complete) [] BASELINE [] PERIODIC [] EXIT [] DIVER (160)
The above-named EPA employee has been medically enumined under the provisions of the EP examination findings. I have reviewed the Employee medical history, physical examination findings, and diagnostic to his my opinion, this employee Is medically qualified to participate in the essential functions of this position and wear all selections of the position of the	Health Center Site Code: Complete Mailing Address: Health Center Phone and Fax: SHEMP Manager Name: Complete Mailing Address: SHEMP Manager Name: Complete Mailing Address: be completed by Medical Raview Office A National Occupational Medical Surveil tests. suitable respiratory protective equipment (spirator	ir only] Innce Program and has been advised of the [levels A, B, C, and D). The complyone should not mean a respirator when experiencing reactive airways disease rotective equipment [level D only), whenever feasible, all hazardous noise apposures. the regular physician.	□ Lab Employee (460) □ Lab Employee (460) □ Lab Employee (460) □ Clean Air Inspector Enforcement Officer (464) □ Penticide Lab Employee (101) □ Penticide Lab Employee (102) □ Remented (464) □ Test and (464) □ Test Employee (104) □ Test Employee (105) □ Remedial Project Officer (106) □ Test Sampling Employee (107) □ RCRA Enforcement Officer (110) □ RCRA Enforce
The following occupationally-related medical findings were noted during this evaluation: My recommendations, if any, include:			
	□ Two Years	□ Exit exam (no further exams will be	
Reviewing Physician's Signature:	Date Medical Review	Completed:	
Reviewing Physician's Printed Name:			Page 10 of 10

RSC Requirements - Medical Surveillance

If an RSC member is not enrolled in the Regional Medical Surveillance Program, and will be deployed out to conduct any field activities, the RSC member will undergo medical pre-screening & post-screening.

Screenings will be conducted to document existing medical conditions and any exposures the RSC member may have experienced in the field.



RSC Requirements – Respiratory Protection



If an RSC member is enrolled in the Respiratory Protection Program, they must stay current on fit testing.

If an RSC member is not current on fit testing, that person will not be cleared to deploy in support of any emergency incident.

This includes keeping your respiratory equipment in workable condition, maintaining it to manufacturer specifications.

RSC Requirements - Health & Safety Processing

All RSC members must process through the Regional Health and Safety Office prior to deployment.

The Health & Safety
Office will provide you
with an initial health
and safety briefing
brief on expected site
conditions in the area
the RSC member is
deploying.



RSC Requirements - Personal Protective Equipment



If an RSC member needs **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to** conduct any field activities during an emergency response, submit a Goods & Services request, category 3. This request must have management approval.

Once approval is obtained, the H&S Office will obtain all necessary PPE.

RSC Requirements – Exercises

Exercises provide valuable training for RSC members in working with personnel from local, state, and Federal response communities

RSC members are encouraged to participate in at least one exercise annually



RSC members will be notified of opportunities to participate in exercises, such as full scale or table top exercises which are conducted within the Region.

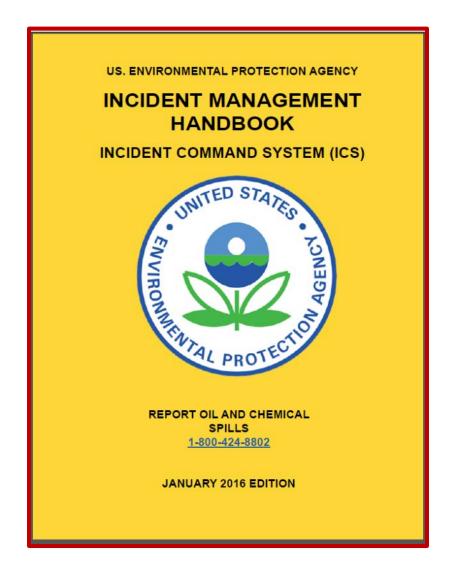
Introduction to the Emergency

Response

Framework

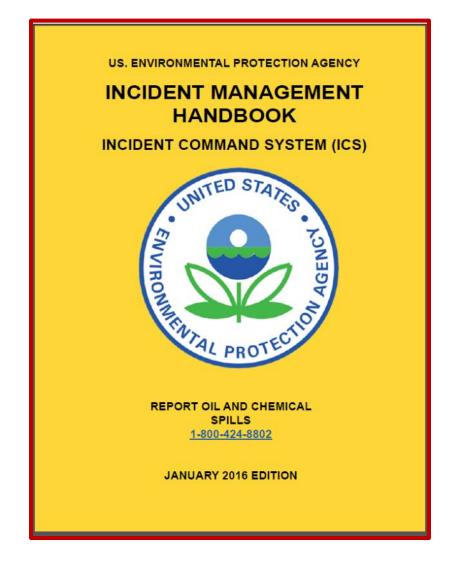
Current emergency response policies and guidelines provide a standard framework for structuring and coordinating effective response to emergency situations, including:

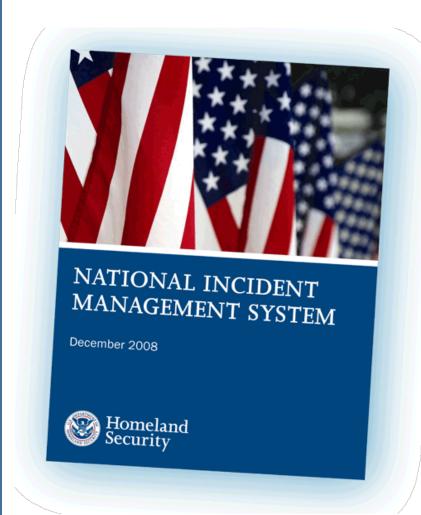
- Emphasize preparedness
- Establish a unified approach to incident response
- Coordinate between agencies, jurisdictions, and individual responders
- Integrate multiple disciplines and fields of expertise



The emergency response process is structured to provide a nationally consistent approach integrating multiple authorities.

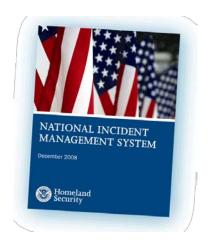
Emergency response policies and guidelines are designed to be flexible enough to remain relevant and applicable in many types of incidents and at varying degrees of response complexity.





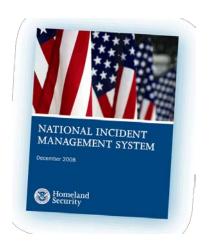
Emergency response policies which EPA personnel are expected to follow are interrelated, and these policies are designed to supplement and augment each other.

Emergency response policies are intended to be flexible and to build on each other. They are not "stand alone," but rather are interconnected to form a comprehensive and consistent strategy for response.



Each of the following key emergency response policies will be covered in more detail in subsequent slides:

- National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF establishes national-level policy and operational direction for responding to all types of incidents.
- National Contingency Plan (NCP): The NCP was developed by EPA for responding to oil and hazardous substance spills and releases.



(continued) Each of the following key emergency response policies will be covered in more detail in subsequent slides:

- NIMS/ICS: NIMS and ICS provide a common national baseline for structuring an actual response – focus less on policy and more on implementation.
- NAR: EPA's mechanism for implementing the response structure set by the NRP and NIMS, and for meeting homeland security responsibilities.

Response Framework – Policy Framework

Response Authorities	Staff	ord Act	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) / Clean Water Act (CWA)		
DHS Plans/Guidance/ Policy	National Resp	onse Plan (NRP)	National Incident Management System (NIMS)		
EPA National Plans/Guidance/ Policy	National Approach to Response (NAR)	NIMS Implementation Plan	National IMT Guidance	National RSC Guidance	
EPA Regional Plans/Guidance/ Policy	Regional / Area Contingency Plans	Regional IMT Imp	Regional RSC Implementation		

Response Framework – NRF

- The NRF was originally released in January, 2008, as a result of a Homeland **Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-5).**
- The purpose of HSPD-5 was to enhance the ability of the U.S. to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system.
- The NRF establishes a single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management to coordinate the hierarchy of responders and jurisdictions during a response

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5

February 28, 2003

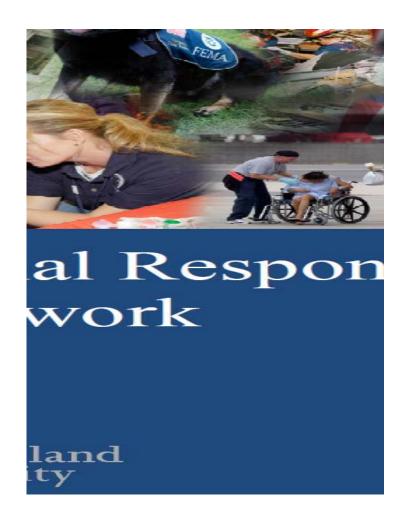
SUBJECT: Management of Domestic Incident

1. To enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system

- - a. the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Homeland Security. a the term "Security" means the sectionary of routening security: the term "Federal departments and agencies" means those executive departments emmeasted in 5 tb S.C. 101, together with the Department of Homeland Security; independent establishments as defined by 5 tb S.C. 104(1), government corporations as defined by 5 tb S.C. 104(1), and the United States Postal Service. the terms "State," "local," and the "United States when it is used in a
 - geographical sense, have the same meanings as used in the Homeland Security

- To prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies, the United States Government shall establish a single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management. The objective of the United States Government is to ensure that all levels of government across the Nation have the capability to work efficiently and effectively together, using a national approach to domestic incident management. In these efforts, with regard to domestic incidents, the United States Government treats crisis management and consequence management as a single, integrated function, rather than as two separate functions
- 4. The Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management. Pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Secretary is responsible for coordinating Federal operations within the United States to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The Secretary shall coordinate the Federal Government's resources utilized in response to or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies if and when any one of the following four conditions applies: (1) a Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of the Secretary; (2) the resources of State and local authorities are overwhelmed and Federal assistance has been requested by the appropriate State and local authorities; (3) more than one Federal department or agency has become substantially involved in responding to the incident; or (4) the Secretary has been directed to assume responsibility for managing the domestic incident

Response Framework – NRF



- Federal departments and agencies that participate in a coordinated Federal response, which may include an appropriate combination of Federal, state, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental entities
- It provides an all-hazards approach to managing natural disasters and manmade emergencies

Response Framework – NRF

 Normally, there are four scenarios which may cause the implementation of the NRF:

 Federal Agency or Dept. asks DHS for assistance (e.g., Ricin)

- State or local authority overwhelmed and requests assistance (e.g., Hurricane Katrina)
- More than one Federal Agency or Dept. substantially involved in response (e.g., Capitol Hill Anthrax)
- Secretary of DHS directed by the President to manage the incident (e.g., Columbia Shuttle)



Response Framework – The Stafford Act

The Stafford Act creates the system by which a Presidential Disaster or Emergency Declaration triggers financial and resource assistance through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

EPA receives "Missions
Assignments" from FEMA with the funds to implement activities.
These Mission Assignments are the mechanism by which direction is given by FEMA to EPA and other federal agencies, with the associated funding.



Response Framework – The Stafford Act

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY Federal Emergency Management Agency MISSION ASSIGNMENT (MA)			O.M.R. No. 1600-600 Expires May 31, 201				
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A Mission Assignment will originate from FEMA, or a State/local request for assistance.

Mission Assignments are based on Emergency Support Function (ESF) capabilities.

RSC members assigned to field activities should understand what the mission assignment is, and what the bounds of that mission assignment are (the Statement of Work).

Response Framework – The Stafford Act

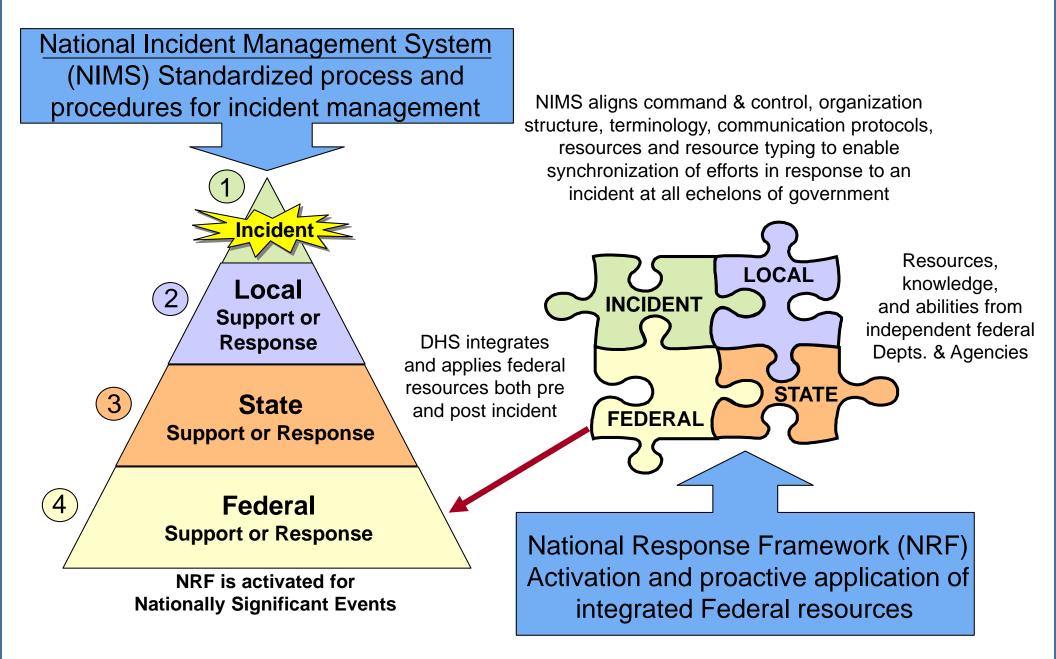
The ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism to provide assistance to State, local and tribal governments or to Federal departments and agencies

EPA is the Coordinator and Primary Agency along with the Coast Guard for ESF #10: Oil and Hazardous Materials

EPA may call upon other ESFs (other federal agencies) for support during a response

Coordinating Agency	EPA		
Primary Agencies	EPA USCG		
Support Agencies	USDA DOC/NOAA DOD DOE HHS/CDC/ATSDR DHS/FEMA DOI	DOJ DOL/OSHA DOS DOT GSA NRC	

NIMS & NRF Relationship



Incident Command System (ICS)

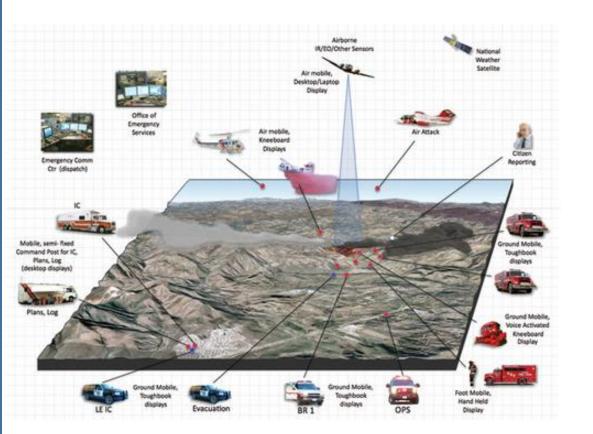
ICS is the operational structure required by and defined in NIMS. It establishes roles and responsibilities and a reporting structure for incident response and management.

ICS is designed to grow or shrink with the needs of an incident response; ICS can be an extensive and complex network of responders and responding organizations, or can be a linear structure involving a single organization.

The underlying principles of common structure and common language facilitate the scalability of ICS.

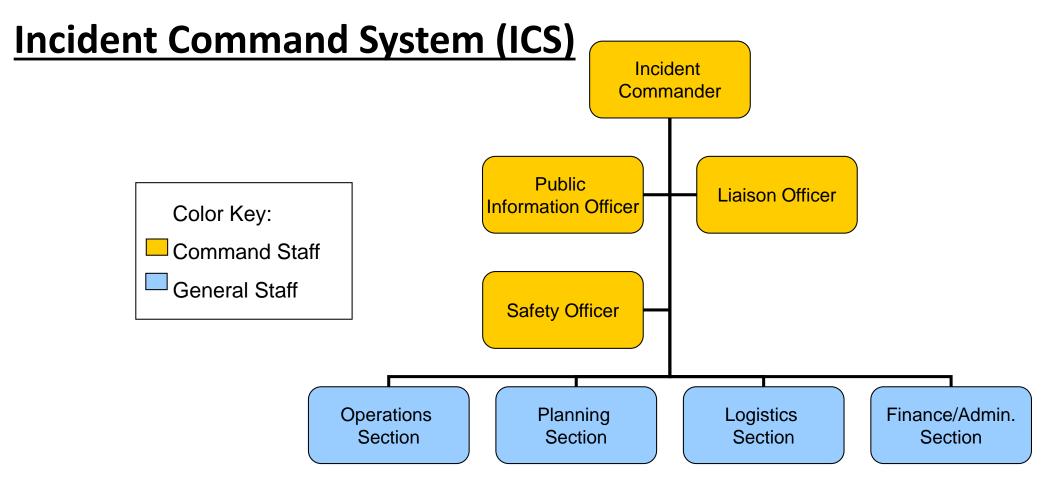


Incident Command System (ICS)



ICS defines the operating characteristics, interactive management components, and organizational structure for coordinating incident management entities engaged in response operations

ICS integrates facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications into a common organizational structure



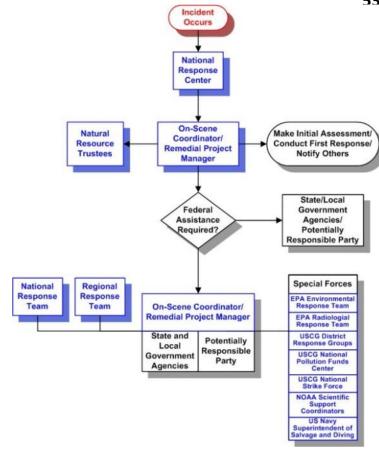
RSC members may be deployed to work under the Command Staff as a PIO, Liaison or Safety Officer

Generally members will fall under General Staff – Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance

National Contingency Plan (NCP)

The NCP is EPA's mechanism to prepare for and respond to oil and hazardous materials releases, but can include terrorism incidents

The NCP ensures Federal resources and expertise are available immediately for incidents beyond the capabilities of local and state responders



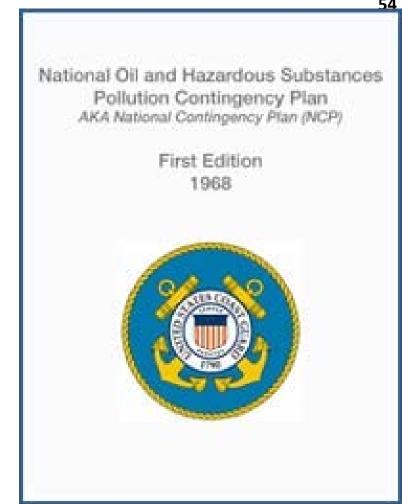
It provides the framework for the National Response System (NRS), which is a multi-layered response network of local, state, and Federal agencies, industry, and other organizations that share expertise and resources

National Contingency Plan (NCP)

The NCP was first developed over 30 years ago to provide a system for Federal response to oil and hazardous substance spills and releases.

Whereas the NRF applies to all types of incidents, the NCP is an operational supplement dealing only with oil and hazardous substance releases.

The NCP is the authority and direction we use to respond to spills and releases on a daily basis.



National Approach to Response (NAR)

The NAR is the EPA policy that encompasses our national approach to the response program

The NAR:

- Clarifies EPA's specific role in emergency response and incident management.
- Coordinates EPA's response approach with the NRF and NIMS/ICS,
- Is the mechanism by which EPA meets its homeland security responsibilities.

ORDER

Classification No.: 2071 Approval date: 11/12/2008 Review date: 11/12/2011

National Approach to Response

Introduction

In recent years, the United States has faced unprecedented challenges in responding to nationally significant incidents, including the World Trade Center and Pentagon terrorist attacks, the anthrax response, the Columbia Space Shuttle recovery, and most recently hurricanes Katrina and Rita. These events and the possibility of future similar events make it clear that EPA must continue to focus preparedness and response planning on the possibility for multiple, simultaneous significant incidents that could occur across several regions. Additionally, with each major incident, it is also clear that the role of the Agency is expanding to include the expertise of offices and activities across the Agency.

In June 2003, the EPA Administrator introduced a new agency-wide National Approach to Response (NAR) designed to bring together and ensure efficient utilization of existing emergency response assets and to ensure that roles and responsibilities at all levels in headquarters and the regions are clear. This EPA Order supersedes and formalizes the NAR in light of the publication of the newly developed National Response Framework (NRF) which replaces the National Response Plan (NRP), and the National Incident Management System, as well as recent Agency experience with response to major events, including Hurricane Katrina.

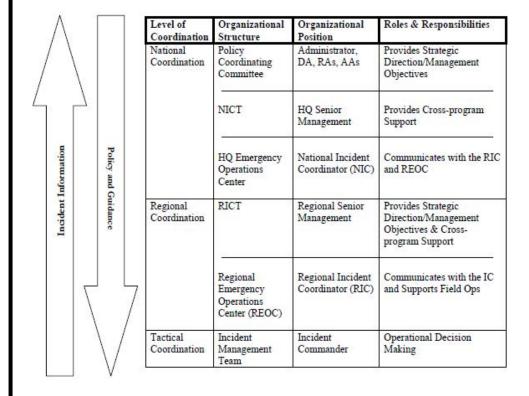
Purpose of the Directive

This document supersedes and formalizes EPA's agency-wide National Approach to Response (NAR) policy in accordance with the government-wide NRF. Additionally, it documents EPA's policy for implementation of the government-wide National Incident Management System (NIMS).

National Approach to Response (NAR)



EPA Model for National Incident Coordination



The NAR aligns EPA with the NRF and NIMS. It was developed to address the Agency's role in incident management and homeland security

The NAR provides a structure for planning and preparing for multiple, simultaneous nationally significant incidents, while ensuring the efficient and effective use of EPA's agency-wide assets

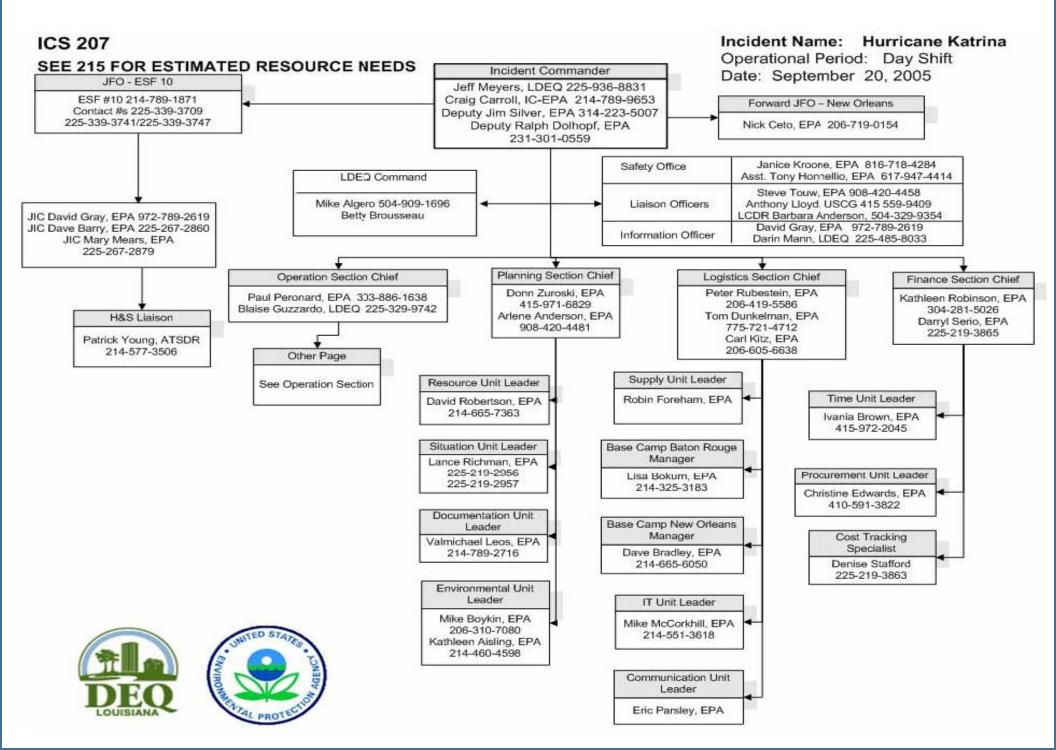
ICS Structure in a Real Events

The following two slides are a snapshot of our organizational structure during Hurricane Katrina and the Deepwater Horizon event.

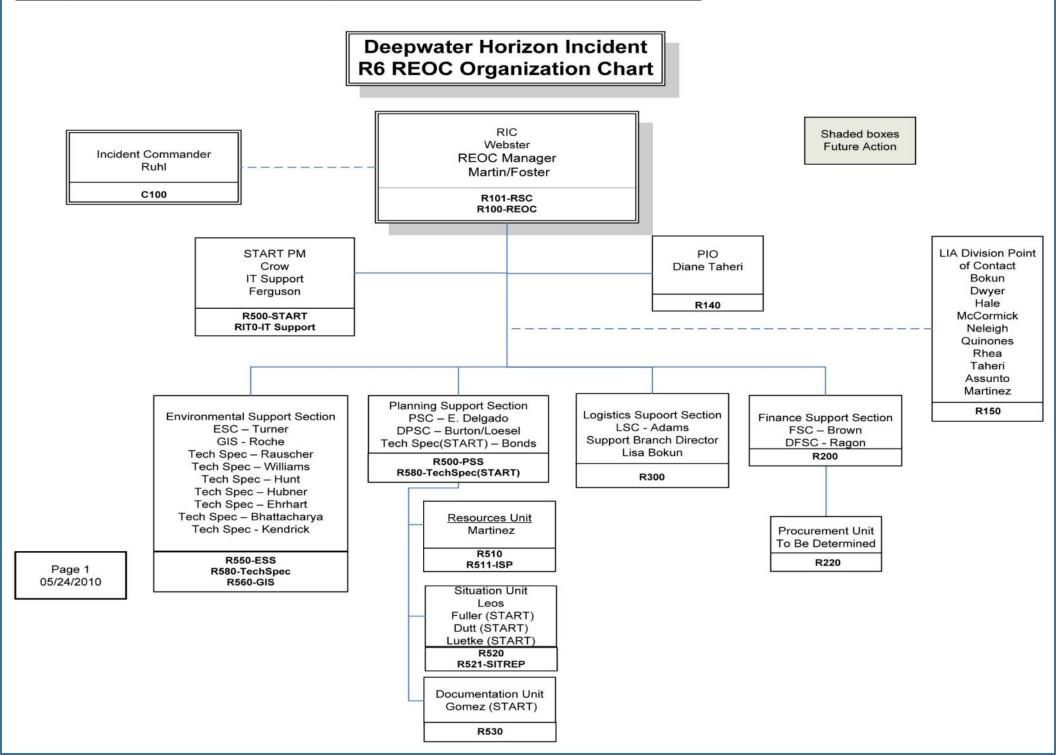
In both events, RSC members played a major role in staffing many of the positions shown on the charts.



Org Chart for Hurricane Katrina - 09/20/2005



Org Chart for Deepwater - 05/20/2010



av Points

Challenges During a Response



Helping Region 6 during a major incident is very important, and may be one of the more rewarding things an RSC member can do during their career, but each person must understand the critical nature of that work, which includes:

Challenges During a Response



Demands can be incessant and often seem unrealistic, so it is vital to remaining flexible

The message from our agency to the public or other agencies must be consistent, so risk communication to the public is critical, and

Information must be communicated quickly and accurately to ensure decisions are properly made

Contracts – Key Points



Once activated, an RSC member will probably be working around and with EPA emergency response contract personnel, both in the REOC and out in the field.

It is imperative an RSC member:

<u>Contracts – Key Points</u>

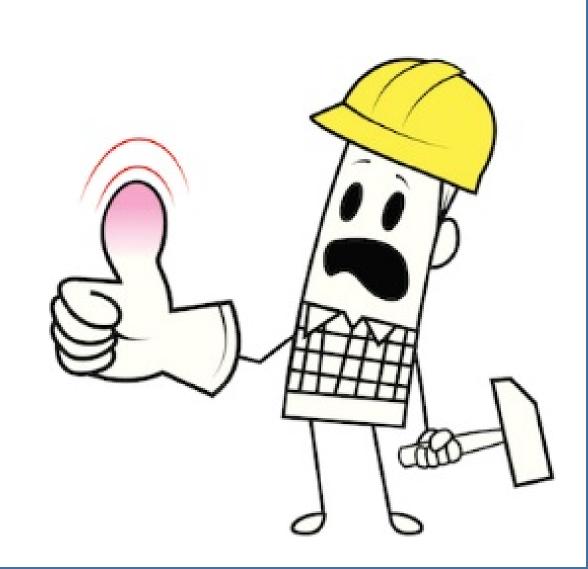
- Be careful not to give the appearance of directing the contractor's work.
- Keeping the proper contractual relationship can be difficult while under stressful conditions
- Be Careful Be Professional !!
- If an RSC member has questions regarding the contractors – ask the OSC



Human Resources – Key Points

During a major incident, EPA Region 6 wants all employees to stay safe during the response.

If an RSC member is injured or becomes ill while out in the field:



<u>Human Resources – Key Points</u>



THREE TYPES OF CLAIMS

 Traumatic Injury (<u>Form CA-1</u>)

 Occupational Disease (Form CA-2)

Recurrence (Form CA-2a)

FECA 5 USC	20 CFR	ELM	EL 505	CA 550 Q&A
<u>§8101 (5)</u>	10.5 (ee) 10.100	541.2.r 542.11 544.112 544.2 545.21	Exh. 5.1 Ch. 3-6 Ch. 4-1	<u>B-3</u>
<u>§8101 (5)</u>	10. 5 (q) 10.101	541.2.j 542.12	Ch. 3.7 Exh. 5.1 Ch. 4-8	<u>B-3</u> <u>B-4</u>
	10.5 (x) 10.5 (y) 10.104	541.2.p 541.2.q 542.13 544.22 Human Relations Dep	Ch. 3.8 Ch. 5	B-8 B-9

 Immediately report the situation to the Safety Officer or other member of the Command Staff

 Also immediately report the situation to your normal EPA Supervisor

 Make sure appropriate paperwork is timely and accurately completed

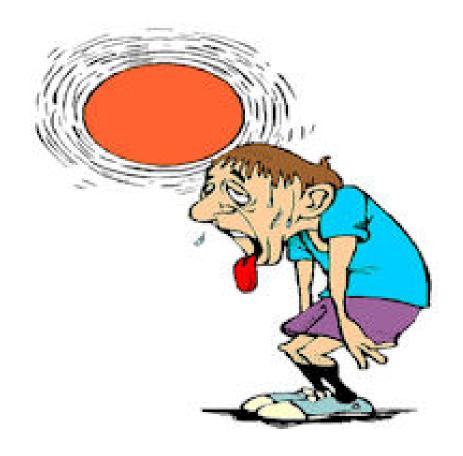
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Health & Safety – Key Points

- Take Responsibility: Don't do something you think is unsafe.
- Accountability: Make sure someone knows where you are at all times (check in/out, buddy system)
- Hygiene: Contaminated Water, bacteria, viruses, debris, or chemicals may be the food and water. Before eating or drinking, wash hands with soap and boiled or treated water



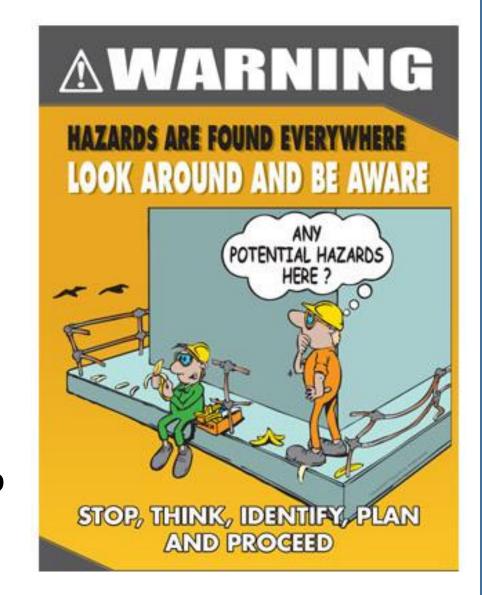
Health & Safety – Key Points



- Heat-related problems, including heat stroke, heat exhaustion, heat cramps, and fainting. Drink plenty of fluids, wear light-colored, loose-fitting clothing, avoid caffeine, and DO NOT WAIT TO GET THIRSTY.
- Fatigue: Follow Work/Rest Guidelines. Especially when driving. Know your limitations.

Health & Safety – Key Points

- Awareness/HAZCOM: the first step to safety is awareness.
 Pay attention to your surroundings and watch out for your buddy.
- Contamination Avoidance:
 Avoid unnecessary
 contamination of personnel,
 equipment, and materials. Do
 not unnecessarily sit, kneel, or
 otherwise come in contact
 with potentially contaminated
 surfaces.



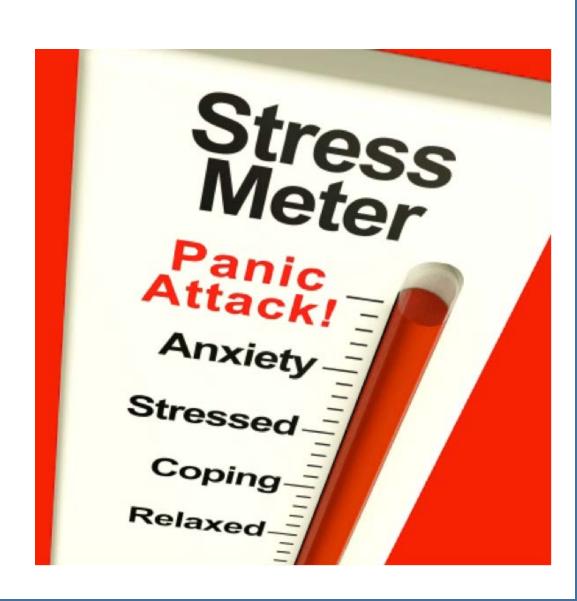
<u>Critical Incident Stress Management – Key Points</u>

- Monitor yourself and your reactions and try to pace yourself
- Check in regularly
 with family & friends
 as well as with
 colleagues at the site
- Avoid working alone
- Take brief relaxation/stress management breaks



<u>Critical Incident Stress Management – Key Points</u>

- Take time out for basic bodily care and refreshment
- Accept that you cannot change the situation
- Be gentle with yourself and encourage yourself to be flexible, patient, and tolerant with others and yourself



Summary

What to Expect

Being an RSC member does involve a time commitment, especially during activation/ deployment operations.



So it is important to embrace the emergency response mindset, which includes making quick decisions, working in potentially stressful situations, and keeping a patient and positive attitude.

What to Expect

"Teamwork:
Simply stated, it is less
me and more we."

Anonymous

As a result, you will see the Region getting the job done together in an expeditious manner

You will have the chance to stay involved in Agency challenges

... and most importantly, you will be helping ensure the citizens of Region 6 have a better chance in recovering from a potential devastating event in their lives.